

ONLY 9 DAYS OFF!
The Ninth Anniversary Celebration of the Daily Worker is only nine days off—New Year's Eve, Dec. 31. A meeting, concert and ball have been arranged. Make this a powerful demonstration for the fighting champion, leader and organizer of the American workers. Make this a demonstration for all the struggles that the Daily is leading.
Bronx Coliseum, Dec. 31.

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

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In the Day's News

QUAKE SHAKES WESTERN U. S.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—A strong earthquake last night rocked the entire western United States, which is about one-fifth of the country. It was said to have been the most severe in this region since 1925. No serious damage was reported.

SENTENCE TURKISH COMMUNISTS

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 21.—Seventeen members of the members of the Turkish Communist Party, including two women, were sentenced to from four to seven years in prison today for revolutionary activities. Eighteen others were sentenced to 12 months and were immediately re-arrested for protesting against their comrades' sentences. Though the Communist Party is illegal in Turkey, it is steadily gaining in influence among the masses.

COURT HOUSE WRECKED

LISBON, O., Dec. 21.—When officials came to the Columbiana County Court House today, they found that the interior of the building had been wrecked by dynamite set off by safe robbers.

ANALYZE CANCER CAUSE

LONDON, Dec. 21.—After many years of experiment, the exact chemical nature of the substance called cancer has been discovered. The discovery has been reported to the British scientific community by Dr. J. W. Cook, I. Heger and Herit of the Cancer Research Institute here. This type of cancer afflicts chimney sweeps and workers in coal mines.

JOBS AND PAY DECLINE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The crisis continues to grow. Industrial employment declined one per cent in November and payrolls 2.1 per cent. The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced today. All industries showed declines except bituminous coal and metal mining. The fact that wages dropped even more than employment shows that wage-cuts and part-time work are on the increase.

BLAST DESTROYS TENEMENT

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Many workers' families were left homeless when an explosion, followed by a fire, destroyed a tenement here. At least five occupants of the house and a fire department lieutenant were injured.

CHINESE DEFEAT JAPANESE

MUKDEN, Dec. 21.—Chinese insurgent troops continue to make it hot for the Japanese invaders. Today they attacked Japanese forces 20 miles east of Tashihkiao, a Mukden-Dairen railway station some 100 miles southwest of here, killing 17 Japanese and seriously wounding four.

GERMAN JOBLESS INCREASE 250,000

Huge Demonstrations Force More Relief

(Cable by Inquirer)
BERLIN, Germany, Dec. 21.—The number of unemployed in Germany increased a further 250,000 in the first two weeks of December, according to newspaper press reports.

WAVE OF RAIDS ON FOOD STORES

A wave of raids on food stores by groups of the jobless is spreading over the whole country, in spite of threats of stern police action and in spite of the offer of substantial rewards for information leading to the arrest of those who raid stores.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

The W.E.S.L. has grown tremendously within the past year and has recruited a large number of new members. In all the recent Chicago demonstrations, hunger marches, strikes and other struggles it has played an outstanding role.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

The Washington Conference, held after the bonus marchers had accomplished their aim of presenting their demands to Congress, decided that immediate payment of the bonus could be won by building the united front of the veterans in local communities throughout the country on the basis of tying up the fight for relief for unemployed vets with the struggle for the bonus.

A Starvation Program

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The National Economy League an organization uniting both republican and democrats in Wall Street's drive against the ex-servicemen, yesterday pushed its program to starve about 400,000 disabled vets at a hearing before the joint Congressional Committee that is paving the way for drastic cuts in veterans' benefits.

GOVERNMENT BREAKS TREATY NOT TO TAX INDIANS; TAKES LAND

APPLETON, Wisc., Dec. 21.—The government has been driving Ojibwa Indian families off their land here for non-payment of taxes. This seizure of land is in violation of the treaty made between the tribe and the U. S. government when the Indians were driven to Wisconsin from New York State, their native home where some fragments of the tribe still live.

HARLEM YOUTH SEND ALABAMA PROTEST

NEW YORK.—The Young Communist League of Harlem has sent a telegram to Governor B. M. Miller of Alabama, demanding a halt to the terror against Negro share-croppers. The telegram states:

"We Negro and white Harlem workers demand end of terror against Alabama share-croppers. We demand sheriff's posse be disbanded. We demand immediate release of croppers arrested. We protest murder of croppers and demand punishment of murderers. We pledge support to croppers' struggle and right to organize."

50 DELEGATES OF HUNGRY NEW JERSEY CHILDREN ON MARCH TO STATE CAPITAL

Norfolk Tenants' Organization Spreads, Unites With Struggle for Relief and Insurance

Dallas Unemployed, Forced to Work for Food Only, Demonstrate, Demand Wages

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 21.—About 50 Negro and white children, boys and girls, are leaving New Jersey cities tomorrow for the state capital at Trenton, to present demands for food clothing, medical care so children of the jobless can live through the winter. They are the elected delegates of meetings of children and parents, and of open hearings on children's starvation. They come from Paterson, Camden, Bayonne, Atlantic City, Toms River and Dover.

RAILWAY OWNERS WITHDRAW OFFER

Employees Should Make Ready for Struggle

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 21.—The railway managers' spokesman, W. H. Thielhoff, served notice on the 1,500 railway union and brotherhood chairmen, that the companies refuse to continue the present agreement, for a ten per cent wage cut, for six months, even if the employees give up all hope of the cut being rescinded at the end of the period.

Form Committees Below!

Meanwhile the union leaders, eager to grant "the substance" of whatever wage cuts the bosses want, have made absolutely no preparations for resistance to the cut.

RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS UNITE

The Railroad Brotherhoods Unity movement has warned from the beginning of these demands by the companies, a month ago, that the union leaders were not putting up a fight for the men. It calls for formation of committees in each lodge of the brotherhood to take the rank and file for a real struggle against the wage cuts.

VETS IN CHICAGO PUSH ACTIVITIES

To Build United Front for Relief, Bonus

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—With the Chicago contingent of the bonus march to Washington now on its way back, the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League here is planning to put new life into its activities in accordance with the decision of the Rank and File Conference in Washington last Thursday.

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Hunted in U. S., Honored in U.S.S.R.



While Negro Croppers of Alabama are being terrorized and hunted down for resisting landlord robbery and police terror, a group of Negro cotton pickers have found honorable employment in the Soviet Union where the October Revolution wiped out all forms of national oppression and exploitation of man by man. The above photograph shows a Negro cotton expert helping his Russian comrades make a test in a cotton field in Uzbekistan. The U. S. S. R. has doubled its cotton production in two years.

Hoover Delays Arms Ban to Force Terms on Paraguay

Use Threat of Continued Munition Shipments in Undeclared War Instigated by U.S., Britain

Anti-Imperialist League and Lithuanian Literary Society Endorse Anti-War Congress

In an attempt to force Paraguayan acceptance of the proposals of the Commission of Neutral Countries, Hoover has delayed his promised special message to Congress asking authority to declare an embargo on arms shipments to Bolivia and Paraguay.

The arms embargo would affect only Bolivia, already heavily armed by U. S. imperialism. The holding up of the move for an arms embargo is, therefore, a threat against Paraguay for the further arming of Bolivia unless Paraguay accepts the terms the U. S. is trying to impose through its so-called Neutral Commission.

Build War Planes for Brazil

By a Worker Correspondent
CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The Waco Aircraft of Troy, Ohio, has been awarded a contract by the Brazilian Government for 59 fighting planes to be used against the struggling workers in Brazil.

The bosses have funds with which to make attacks on the working class (this contract amounts to \$500,000), but claims to have no funds when the question of winter relief comes up.

Police Attack Jobless in Edmonton; One Cop 3 Demonstrators Hurt

EDMONTON, Alberta, Canada, Dec. 21.—Police attacked a demonstration of several hundred unemployed here. The workers mobilized to present demands and in preparation for the arrival here of thousands of unemployed, marching on the capital of the province to demand government relief.

The unemployed had approached the provincial parliament buildings when the attack was launched. They fought the police, and injured one cop. Three demonstrators were wounded.

Provincial Premier Brownless Ordered the Demonstration Dispersed

Anti-War Congress in South America
New York.—The Anti-Imperialist League of the U. S. A. yesterday endorsed the call of South American workers and intellectuals for an anti-war Congress to meet at Montevideo, Uruguay, beginning February 28, 1933.

The Lithuanian Workers Literary Organization, Branch No. 29, unanimously adopted the following resolutions protesting against the imperialist war drives in South America:

Resolution on the Wars in South America
Whereas, for the past months, war has been going on between Bolivia and Paraguay, bringing misery and death to the workers and peasants of both countries, and other South American countries, and Colombia and Peru have now also plunged into war, threatening to draw in the whole South American continent, and

Whereas, these wars between Bolivia and Paraguay, and between Colombia and Peru are directly instigated by American and British imperialism through their native puppet governments in the rivalry of these imperialist powers for domination and exploitation of South America as an attempt to find a way out of the crisis at the expense of the toiling masses.

Be it resolved, that we protest most vehemently against these bloody imperialist wars, that we declare our solidarity with the mass demonstration against war in Bolivia, that we declare our solidarity with the refusal of Paraguay soldiers to shoot down Bolivian soldiers and with the

WHITE CROPPERS SHIELD AND DEFEND NEGROES HUNTED BY ALABAMA LANDLORD-POLICE LYNCH GANGS

Man Hunt by Sheriff Poses Called Off As Firm Solidarity of the Tallapoosa Toilers Breaks First Wave of Organized Terror

Communist Party Leads Southern Workers in Militant Defense of Negro Masses; I.L.D. to Defend Arrested Croppers

TWO MORE NEGRO CROPPERS JAILED

Right of Self-Defense A Burning Issue

DADEVILLE, Ala., Dec. 21. Two more Negro croppers were arrested yesterday in the man hunt organized by the landlords and their sheriffs following the struggle at Nottulsa, Tallapoosa County, in which 150 Negro croppers heroically defended themselves against the organized landlord-police terror.

Reports persist that seven croppers were killed in the battle at Nottulsa. Several others were badly wounded, including a member of the Communist Party. At least four deputies were wounded in the fight.

Charged with Fighting Croppers. The two croppers arrested yesterday were surprised and shot down by a posse in the hills of Macon county, adjoining Tallapoosa. They are charged with being "inciting to revolt."

They are held at Tallapoosa where they are being tortured in an attempt to force them to reveal the names of other members of the Share Croppers Union, which the landlords are attempting to break up. The union several months ago created a victory for the croppers to the right of the croppers to sell their own cotton.

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Protest Wires Pour In to Ala. Authorities

NEW YORK.—The International Labor Defense sent the following protest telegram on Tuesday to Gov. Miller of Alabama and the sheriffs leading the murderous landlord-police terror against Negro croppers in Tallapoosa County:

"The International Labor Defense demands end to white landlord and sheriffs murderous terror against Negro share croppers. Immediate, unconditional release of imprisoned Negro sharecroppers. Withdrawal of white armed forces. Right of share croppers to self-defense. No disarming of sharecroppers. We demand immediate punishment of murderous sheriffs and deputies. This massacre is aimed to halt mass protest of Negro and white sharecroppers against starvation and in behalf of Scottsboro boys. It is part of your preparation for a new lynching in Alabama. We demand immediate freedom of the Scottsboro boys!"

(Signed) WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
National Secretary, I. L. D.

Similar protest wires are reported to be pouring in to the Alabama authorities from all over the country. In the South a vigorous protest movement is under way with both white and Negro workers joining in the defense of the croppers and their union. The I.L.D. is urging all workers and workers' organizations, all sympathizers, to send immediate protest telegrams to Governor Miller, Montgomery, Alabama, and to Sheriff Young, at Dadeville, Ala.

NEWS FLASH FROM ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 21.—The sheriff's posse has been forced by the flood of protest telegrams and rising resentment of workers, both North and South, to temporarily halt their latest murder plans.

The number killed is unknown. The number wounded is at least 15. The number of arrested share croppers is unknown, but is probably 12. They are held in Macon, Elmore and Tallapoosa County jails. Some have been beaten and threatened with lynching by the officers. All are held incommunicado. Sheriff Young of Tallapoosa County declares he is "already being worried by telegrams from Birmingham Communists." He refuses to allow reporters to see the prisoners, or even to give their names.

Anti-Communist Law

State representative Lovelace of Dadeville has issued a statement that the legislature will pass drastic anti-Communist laws at its special session, starting Jan. 31.

Late last night the International Labor Defense office in Birmingham was raided. Police gagged the Negro janitor and took his keys. Then they stole papers, records and literature.

Birmingham workers are preparing a protest against the sneaking raid and demanding the return of the material stolen by the police.

Prosecutor Knight, who raided the Scottsboro Negro boys to death sentences, declares himself ready to prosecute the International Labor Defense, Share Croppers' Union or Communist Party district leaders in this part of the country. In spite of all this terror, the mass campaign to free the Scottsboro boys is growing in Alabama.

The Southern capitalist press features on the front page all latest developments in the attack on the workers and farmers in Alabama. This is an exactly contrary policy to that of the Northern papers, which try to conceal it.

The Southern papers, although they screamed "Race War" and incited to violence against the croppers, also print in full the telegram of General Secretary Patterson of the International Labor Defense in New York. Patterson sharply condemns the murder campaign in Alabama and declares the I. L. D. will rouse the workers of the world against the murderers of Negro and white share croppers. He demands release of the prisoners.

OPEN COMPLAINT OFFICES

NEW YORK.—The complaint offices of the Needle Trades Workers' Unemployed Council are open all day at 131 W. 28th St. and 140 W. 36th St. Workers who face eviction or are suffering in other ways as a result of unemployment are invited to come with their problems and get help.

SEAMEN DEMONSTRATE TODAY FOR RELIEF FROM FINN CONSULATE

NEW YORK.—The Finnish Sailors of New York are preparing a second demonstration before the Finnish Consulate today at 2 p.m., demanding unemployed aid from the Consulate.

THE DEMAND OF THE FINN SAILORS

is for 66 cents a day for each Finn sailor to be paid by the Finnish Consulate which has ordered money for that purpose from various organizations.

NEGROES STILL IN GREAT DANGER

Only Mass Protests Can Save Them

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 21.—Solidarity of the white croppers of Tallapoosa county with the hunted Negro croppers has broken the first wave of the landlord-police terror against the Negroes, resulting in a great initial victory for the Share Croppers Union and its correct program of uniting white and Negro croppers in the struggle against starvation and landlord robbery of their crops. Lynch incidents in the boss press has received a tremendous set-back. But the struggle is by no means over.

Terror Hits Snag. The Birmingham News was forced today to admit that the organized landlord-police terror against the Negroes had hit a snag in the existence of a firm solidarity between Negro and white croppers in Tallapoosa County. It reports that the white croppers not only refused to respond to the landlord-inspired terror but actually rescued, hid and defended Negro croppers wounded in Monday's pitched battle when the Negroes heroically defended themselves against the murderous attack by armed sheriff's posse.

The Birmingham News also reports that the man hunt by the sheriff's posse has been called off, with the explanation that the sheriffs wait for the Negro croppers to return to their miserable shacks. The real reason, of course, is the splendid solidarity of the white croppers and the militancy of the latter who are known to be ready to sell their lives dearly.

Birmingham Workers Rally

Birmingham workers, white and Negro, are rallying in a mighty protest to the defense of the Negro croppers. This growing mass protest has already forced the Birmingham News to publish in full the protest telegram sent by the Communist Party district organization to Sheriff Young, at Dadeville, Ala., demanding a stop to the terror.

The Southern district of the International Labor Defense is taking over the defense of the eleven croppers reported arrested. It is sending its representatives into the go-mery, capital of Alabama, and near the scene of the armed struggle between the croppers and the landlord-police lynch gangs. A delegation is also being organized to visit Gov. Miller to demand the release of the arrested croppers and the punishment of the murderous sheriffs and posmen.

Two Arrested Croppers Missing

Three of the arrested croppers are held in the Macon County Jail at Tuskegee. These three are Andrew Cobb, Elmore Wood and Charles Moore. Of three others taken to the Elmore County jail at Watumpka, two are missing and probably have been murdered.

Clifford James, the leader of the Sharecroppers Union at Nottulsa, scene of Monday's battle, is seriously wounded, but has evaded capture up to now. Hudson Simpson, who was shot and almost killed in his cabin is reported among the Negroes being hidden by white croppers.

Local White Croppers Refuse to Attack

All members of the landlord-sheriff lynch gangs were recruited from adjoining counties, the local white croppers having refused to join the attack on the Negro croppers and their union. The landlords launched their terror on the return of the six Southern delegates to the Rank and File Conference in Washington, where a united front was established between the impoverished white and Negro farmers of the North and South.

Seamen Demonstrate Today for Relief from Finn Consulate

NEW YORK.—The Finnish Sailors of New York are preparing a second demonstration before the Finnish Consulate today at 2 p.m., demanding unemployed aid from the Consulate.

The demand of the Finnish Sailors is for 66 cents a day for each Finn sailor to be paid by the Finnish Consulate which has ordered money for that purpose from various organizations.

STUDENTS SCORE POLISH TERROR

Demonstrate Today in Front of Consulate

NEW YORK.—A demand that the Polish government halt the pogroms against Jewish students in Poland, as well as against students of other oppressed minor nationalities, will be made in a demonstration today by students throughout the city at the Polish Consulate, 67th St., between Lexington and Third Aves. The students will start at 12 noon from City College, marching to Columbia University and then to the Consulate.

All students, especially those of the nationalities being persecuted by the Pilsudski fascist government, as well as young workers, are urged to participate in today's demonstration, which has been organized by the Jewish Students Defense Committee in cooperation with the National Student League.

CALL STRIKES IN 10 DRESS SHOPS

Unity Group Pushes Fight on Pay Cuts

NEW YORK.—Ten shops have already been declared on strike in the first three days of this week, as a result of the preparations being carried on by the Dressmakers' Unity Committee of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union for mass strikes against wage-cuts. Several of these shops are related to one particular jobber.

In every instance where the workers came down on strike they declared their readiness to stay out until the bosses give them immediate increases. Arrangements are also being made for contracting shops to spread these strikes to the other shops working for the same jobber. Some settlements are already being negotiated.

The Dress Department of the Industrial Union has issued a call to the active members to report to the Organization Department in the morning so as to assist the striking shops on the picket line and to help spread these strikes to every shop as soon as they begin working.

Plans are being made to draw the unemployed workers into this mass organization committee the aim of which is to decrease the speed-up and long hours and provide more jobs for the unemployed.

"Jobless Insurance" at Office Worker Meet

NEW YORK.—"Unemployment Insurance" will be the topic for discussion at this week's educational meeting of the Office Workers Union. The speaker is M. Gross, who is preparing a book covering all the phases of the question. All invited. Meeting is at 8 p. m., tonight at the Labor Temple, 342 East 14th St.

WHAT'S ON—

THURSDAY
GRAND opening and First Council Meeting of East N. Y. Unemployed Council, 481 New York Ave., at 8 p. m.

LECTURE by Sam Weisman on "The Struggle for Unemployment Relief and Social Insurance," at 840 Morris Ave., Asinaples Nat Turner Workers' Club.

LECTURE by Michael Blankfort on "Crime in Relation to Society," at Pen and Hammer, 114 W. 11th St., at 8:30 p. m.

OPEN HOUSE of the J. Louis English Workers' Club, 220 W. 42nd Ave., at 8:30 p. m.

REHEARSAL of the Bensonhurst Chorus at Workers' Center, 3008 70th St., Brooklyn. New members invited.

MEMBERS of the International Workers' Club meet at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St. Front Board at 7 p. m.

MARR membership meeting at Prospect Workers' Center, 1147 Southern Blvd., Bklyn. Nominations for elections, 8:30 p. m.

IMPORTANT meeting of all unit and section financial secretaries will be held at 4:30 p. m. sharp. Secure address of meeting from section financial secretary.

MEMBERSHIP meeting Concourse Workers' Club, 1349 Jerome Ave. (near 170th St.), at 8 p. m.

WANTED—Unemployed Party comrades to assist in preparation for Daily Worker 25th Anniversary affair. Meet at 8:30 p. m. at District Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St. Frank.

MARR Reception for Comrade Prof. Charles Kuntz, National Chairman of Ior, just returned from the Soviet Union, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. at 8:30 p. m. Admission 15 cents. Report on Biro-Midjan.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS
METAL WORKERS
Jack Sullivan, one of the delegates to the Washington-Huron March, will make a report today at 11:30 a. m. to the workers of the Robbins Dry Dock in Brooklyn. All unemployed metal workers of Brooklyn are called upon to attend this open-air meeting.

The next meeting of the Pipe Rack Section and Subsection of the Metal Workers' Industrial Union will be held today at 8:30 p. m. at 131 W. 25th St.

The next meeting of the New York Local of the Metal Workers' Industrial Union will be held on Friday, Dec. 23, at 7:30 p. m. at 30 E. 11th St., Room 222.

The next meeting of the Iron and Bronze section of the Metal Workers' Industrial Union will be held on Sunday, Dec. 25, at 11 a. m. at 1410 Boston Road.

An interesting Open Forum has been arranged by the Brooklyn Local of the Metal Workers' Industrial Union for Friday, Dec. 23. It will be held at the Brooklyn headquarters of the Union, 811 Third Ave., Brooklyn, at 8 p. m. The topic will be "The A. F. of L. Rank and File Conference in Cincinnati. All metal workers are urged to be present at this forum."

FUR WORKERS
The fur shop chairmen and delegates will meet tonight, right after work, at the union office, 131 W. 25th St. All shop chairmen and delegates, regardless of whether they are workers from fur trimmings, independent, associated shops, fur state makers, fur pointers, are called upon to attend this important meeting.

Harlem Workers Have Their Say on Ala. Terror

By DAN DAVIS

NEW YORK.—The capitalist press here did its utmost to play down the story (to say nothing of giving the real facts) of the vicious cold-blooded murder of the Alabama Negro share croppers by the Southern brethren of the Northern bosses. The way in which a small percentage of Harlem workers, who had read or heard by word of mouth of the bloody lynchings, answered the Daily Worker, makes it clear that the struggle will arouse widespread sympathy and support throughout the country.

Speaking to workers yesterday passing the corner of Lenox Ave. and 140th St., the Daily Worker "felt the pulse" of Harlem workers, Negro and white. Only 30 per cent of the workers spoken to had heard of the attack on their fellow workers in the South.

It was cold and a bitter wind was blowing, yet workers stopped, anxiously discussed and answered the questions asked by the Daily Worker representative. None of the workers were connected with any revolutionary workers' organization. Here are some typical replies.

James Odel, a Negro worker of 140th St., said in answer to the first question: Why did the boss press play down the shooting of the share croppers?

"They (boss press) want you to forget about it. Afraid they'll stir up the working class of people," Mr. Odel was asked if he thought the mass Scottsboro protest movement struck fear into the hearts of the Southern bosses and he answered with an emphatic "Yes."

"The workers are beginning to unite, it's what they needed all the time," he continued. All the poor people should pull together.

Arthur M., a white hospital worker, combined a bitter denunciation of the recent hospital ruling against foreign-born workers with:

"The white share croppers are realizing it doesn't pay to shoot their fellow-workers. Their revenues are dropping and saying 'we'll see if we can't get something by sticking together.'"

John Lewis, a Negro worker, summed up the attitude of many workers when he said:

"If the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it would drop right there. They (the N.A.A.C.P.) are under the official (capitalist) class. If the 36th Infantry Negro spread these strikes to every shop as soon as they begin working."

Every worker voiced sentiments similar to those quoted above. The Southern spillers of workers' blood will now have to answer in more than words!

N.T.W.I.U. GETS JOBS FOR 200

Dubinsky Uses Gibson to Build Machine

NEW YORK.—Two hundred of the 700 workers who have made out applications, as a result of the struggle conducted by the Needle Trades Unemployed Council to compel the Gibson Commission to give jobs to workers who are really unemployed, have already been placed on jobs today.

In one shop, doing Gibson Committee-Rad Cross cloth work, the Needle Trades Unemployed Council has placed 100 workers, of whom 50 are members of the International, whose own union made no effort to get them work. In that shop only one worker was sent by the I.L.G.W.

The workers in these factories are paid \$2 a day for men and \$2 for women, five days' work a week, while the workers placed by Petofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers are on piece work. The Needle Trades Unemployed Council is taking up the fight, also, for an increase in wages.

Smoke Out Dubinsky
The struggle of the Council has forced Dubinsky of the I.L.G.W. to make a statement in the press admitting that he has received applications for workers, but evading the question of how he distributed these applications. He is using the Gibson Commission to build his own machine.

Red Dancers to Depict Southern Boss Terror
The Red Dancers are getting ready to give the most interesting dance performance in their repertory on Christmas Eve, at the Rockland Palace, 155th St., and Eighth Avenue. It is an interpretive dance called "Southern Holiday," depicting the sufferings and struggles of the Negro workers in the South against the planing of capitalism—lynchings, fire-crowns, slavery and starvation. The group is now having rehearsals in this entirely new dance which they will present for the first time on December 24, at the Graduation Ball sponsored jointly by the Communist Party and Young Communist League at the termination of the District Training School now in progress. A Negro dance band of 10 has been secured for the occasion. Admission will be 40 cents.

Mass Organizations Urged to Aid Center
The New York Workers Center is in a very bad financial state and it is the duty of every working class mass organization to elect delegates to the Third Annual Banquet which will take place on Sunday, January 8, 1933 at 7:00 p. m. at the Workers Center, 35 E. 12th St., 2nd floor.

Every organization is urged to decide upon a certain contribution and to send it with the delegation to this Banquet.

TO SCORE TERROR AT DAILY AFFAIR

Unusual Program at Dec. 31 Celebration

The Ninth Anniversary Celebration of the Daily Worker will be a demonstration of protest against the murder drive launched against Negroes in Alabama. It will be a demonstration for the freeing of the Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney, for unemployment insurance and immediate relief for the defense of the funeral.



The Soviet Union and against imperialist war, for the support of every struggle that the Daily Worker is leading.

Celebrations are being arranged all over the United States. The New York affair will be held New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, in the Bronx Coliseum, 177th St. and West Farm Road. Earl Browder, of the Secretariat of the Communist Party, will be the main speaker. A concert and ball have been arranged, including The International Workers Order Symphony Orchestra of 75 musicians, Soviet songs by Sergei Radamsky, the New Dance Group and the International Chorus of the Workers Music League.

This is the starting point for an organization drive in the Shoe and Slipper Stitchdown trades in the coming season. A report of the Union's activities during the entire year of 1932, its struggles, experiences, losses and gains will be submitted to the Conference. Proposals how to carry on the drive will follow.

Joint Meeting T.U.U.C. Executive and Trade Boards Thurs. Night

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity Council executive committee and the trade boards of unions, leagues and opposition groups affiliated with the council will meet tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St.

The meeting will take up plans to put the council on a more effective functioning basis. Questions of representation, co-ordination of certain activities and concentration on shop work will be taken up, and discussed in the light of the most recent experiences.

There are large groups of printers who can't get into the International Typographical Union. The newly formed organization committee for a Printing Workers Industrial Union, points out:

"The A.F.L. leaders closed the books of their union two years ago. Unorganized printing workers, facing wage cuts, speed-up and long hours have two alternatives. Either we suffer individually or organize a Printing Workers Industrial Union. Following the plan of the Communist Party, we invite all your shop mates!"

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The banquet takes place Sunday, January 8, in the Workers Center, 35 East 12th Street, on the second floor.

Tammany Puppet Caught Stealing

NEW YORK.—Another cog has slipped in the Tammany graft machine.

Louis Protos, 40, an employee of the City Finance Department, has been arrested on a charge of having taken more than \$5,000 from unemployed workers seeking to purchase jobs from him with the city. Joseph McCann, 34, employed by a private detective agency at 129 William Street, was arrested for working with Protos. Both are charged with grand larceny.

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"ICOR"
MASS RECEPTION
FOR COMRADE-PROF.
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Bring "Baritone" Body from Morgue to West Side Council Today

NEW YORK.—The body of "Baritone," Negro worker who died of starvation in the empty slaughterhouse on 39th St. and 11th Ave., will be brought in state to the headquarters of the West Side Unemployed Council at 478 10th Ave., today from the city morgue.

Workers of the neighborhood will join in the funeral which is to be announced and all workers organizations are asked to elect delegates to the funeral.

SHOE WORKERS PLAN NEW DRIVE

Conference Thursday of All Committees

NEW YORK.—A joint conference of all shop committees, shop chairmen, joint council members and organizational committee members of the Shoe and Leather workers will be held Thursday at 7 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum.

This is the starting point for an organization drive in the Shoe and Slipper Stitchdown trades in the coming season. A report of the Union's activities during the entire year of 1932, its struggles, experiences, losses and gains will be submitted to the Conference. Proposals how to carry on the drive will follow.

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FIGHT FOR VICTIM OF U. S. TERROR

Guatemala Worker in Danger of Death

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—"Where is Juan Bucovich," is the heading of a statement just issued by the Anti-Imperialist League, denouncing Yankee imperialist terror in Guatemala.

"This working class leader in Guatemala," declares the statement, "was arrested and has not been heard of since August 17th." A number of organizations in this country demanded from the Guatemala Consulate to know the whereabouts of Juan Bucovich but, "weeks have passed and no reply has been received from the Consulate."

Send Protest!
The Anti-Imperialist League appeals to all working class and sympathetic organizations to register their protest by sending telegrams to the Guatemalan Minister, Adrian Recinos, Legation of Guatemala, Washington, D. C. and to the President of Guatemala, Gral. Jorge Ubico, President of the Republic, Presidential Palace, Guatemala City, Guatemala. Workers of New York send telegrams also the Guatemalan Consulate, 30 Church St., N. Y. C.

Call Unorganized Printers to Meet

NEW YORK.—While attention has been concentrated on the struggle put up by the first newspaper printers and then the job shop printers against wage cuts, stagger systems, prior snatching and other attacks invited by the attitude of the International Typographical Union of officials, there has been another group of printers without organization, taking about 50 per cent wage cuts in the past three years.

These are the unorganized printers and book binders.

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3,000 PICKET IN N.Y. RENT STRIKE

9 Jailed, But Cops Fail to Disperse Workers

NEW YORK.—Despite police attempts to disperse them with clubs and fists, 3,000 workers yesterday kept up an all-day picket line in the rent strike at 1433 Charlotte St., the Bronx. The strike, in which the tenants are 100 per cent solid, is being led by the Charlotte St. Block Committee and the Unemployed Council of 1400 Boston Road.

Yesterday one of the tenants, an unemployed woman with three children, was evicted. In a short time a huge picket line sprang up around the house and workers began making speeches from the fire escapes and from a platform in the street. One of the children of the evicted tenant, a 14-year-old girl, also spoke. Soon an army of police descended, including two riot squads, one radio squad and two patrol wagons. The cops attacked the workers and succeeded in breaking through the line at one point. They arrested nine of the pickets, smashed one young worker's head against a pole and beat the evicted tenant so severely that she fainted.

The workers forced the police to stop their attack and then started a meeting in the street. They passed a resolution demanding the immediate release of all those arrested and protesting against the police brutality. The arrested workers were paroled on their own recognizance till today at 9 p. m., when they will come up for trial in the court at 161st St. and Brook Ave.

The Charlotte St. Block Committee and the Unemployed Council call on all workers to continue the mass picketing today, starting at 9 a. m. The tenants are striking against evictions, for reductions in rent and for recognition of their house committee.

Hathaway to Speak at Graduation Ball Dec 24

NEW YORK.—C. A. Hathaway, District Organizer of the Communist Party in New York, will speak on Christmas Eve, Saturday, Dec. 24, at the mass welcome to the graduates of the District Training School.

The mass welcome will take place at the graduation ball at Rockland Palace, 155th St. and Eighth Ave., on Saturday evening at 8 p. m. A Harlem Negro jazz band of 10 will furnish the music. One of the features of the evening will be the first presentation of "Southern Holiday," a new dance conceived by the Red Dancers, describing the struggles of the Negro workers in the South.

The affair is being held under the joint auspices of the Communist Party and Young Communist League. Admission will be 40 cents.

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International Notes

SPANISH SOCIALISTS VOTE FOR ARMAMENTS

MADRID (By Mail).—Defending the huge expenditures planned or already made by his department, Navy Minister Jose Giral declared in the Cortes (the Spanish Congress) today that Spain needs a strong navy because of its geographical situation and for that reason it had been necessary to increase the naval construction budget considerably over the previous year.

The Socialist deputies in the Cortes stated that they felt it ought to support the increased budget. They feel "THAT IT WOULD BE IMPRUDENT TO REDUCE THE ARMY OR NAVY FORCES IN THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES."

The "present circumstances" referred to, mean, of course, the general strike of revolution in Spain. They feel that the United Front of Communist and Syndicalist workers, which threatens to overthrow the present Socialist-bourgeois coalition government of Spain. Naturally the Socialist leaders refuse to take part in the strike, although their rank and file supporters are deserting them by tens of thousands. Their support of the increased armament budget clearly shows that they are merely the tools of the militarist-capitalist regime in Spain. For that matter, where have Socialists voted against armament increases in any country since the World War, in spite of their perpetual talk about "pacifism?"

PROGRESS OF THE SPANISH GENERAL STRIKE

MADRID.—The great general strike continued to spread throughout Spain according to recent reports, despite a reign of terror by the local police, the Civil Guard, the Assault Guard, and the army.

In Ojón all industry and transportation is at a standstill.

In Oviedo commerce and industry is completely paralyzed. Although the strike is not yet 100 per cent effective there. The governor of the province of Oviedo has closed the headquarters of the Communist and other labor organizations, arresting all known leaders of the strike without succeeding in breaking the workers' spirit. There have been several clashes between the troops and the strikers and numerous casualties are reported.

In Sams the Assault Guard is trying to suppress the strike by use of military force, many strikers being shot and clubbed.

At Huesca, a group of workers succeeded in capturing the central electric power station but were forced to retire after a two-hour battle with several thousand Assault Guard troops. Many were killed or wounded.

The governor of the province of Salamanca admitted today that the strike was almost 100 per cent effective in Salamanca itself and in some 200 towns throughout the province. Forty thousand workers are now out on general strike in the Salamanca area.

In a clash between strikers and the Civil Guard in the city of Oueda a worker, Antonio Fernandez, was killed.

As usual, the Socialist leaders, after trying to prevent the strike, and witnessing thousands of their workers following the united front organizations, are now claiming credit for the strike. Their efforts at breaking the strike are too vivid in the workers' minds, however, for this maneuver to succeed.

WHERE DID "NATIONAL SECURITY" ORIGINATE?

The dominant role played by the French armament trust, Schneider-Creusot, in French foreign politics is disclosed in a series of articles in the Italian paper "Stampa".

The paper claims that the French motto "National Security before Disarmament" was coined by this giant firm, which in 1920 bought up the two Paris papers "Echo de Paris" and "Journal des Debats" as channels for its militaristic propaganda. "Perkins," the article says, "the 'Echo de Paris' has for years been known as the most virulent jingo in French journalism."

The Schneider-Creusot group, says "Stampa," has been particularly active in the anti-Soviet campaign. France's sympathy for Japan in the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria is explained by the fact, according to "Stampa," that the Japanese armament firm of Mitsui, which handles nearly all Japanese munitions orders, is controlled, or at least closely connected with the Franco-Japanese Bank controlled by Schneider-Creusot.

Moreover, Schneider-Creusot is closely connected with the Czechoslovak munitions firm of Skoda, which built the Big Bertha that shelled Paris in the World War, and with the British armament firm of Vickers-Armstrong.

"When things fall out, the truth will out," the article concludes. "The French rivalry is stimulating the Italian press to 'tell all,' confirming our charges of the blackguard corruption and hypocrisy of the bourgeoisie. French press, which has been the mouthpiece for all anti-Soviet agitation throughout Europe."

FREEZING UNEMPLOYED STORM COAL FIELD

BERLIN. (By Mail).—300 to 300 workers broke through the fence surrounding the coal mines in Schleswig-Holstein coal mine in Schleswig-Holstein, taking away coal that lay weathering on the pile.

Police reserves were called, but could do nothing about it. Again and again the masses returned with sacks and carts and took away the coal. When the night watchman drew his revolver to drive away the crowd they called out, "Go ahead and shoot!" face to face with this resolute determination, he pocketed his gun and left them alone.

This act of desperation illustrates the starvation and misery of the German working class as nothing else can. Resolute mass action can and does overcome all opposition. United revolutionary action of the workers is the only way out of the crisis.

CHILDREN MARCH TOWARD TRENTON

Norfolk Unemployed Win Some Relief

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the schools; no discrimination against Negro children.

Abolition of child labor under 14; state support for all children under 14 now working.

3. Support by Governor Moore of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill for Federal Unemployment Insurance and the other demands of the National Hunger Marchers to Washington.

In Trenton a public hearing will be held on December 23 at which a committee will be elected to present the demands to the governor the same day.

The march should have the backing of every workers' organization in the state of New Jersey. All who can aid in any way should get in touch with the Marchers at any of the following addresses: Newark, 7 Charlton St. or 325 Springfield Ave.; Paterson, 51 Bridge St.

Stop Norfolk Evictions
NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 21.—The militant struggle of nearly one thousand tenants against evictions has actually resulted in stopping the evictions for the last three weeks. Mass arrests, brutal terror, the untiring work of stoic pickets and ministers failed to smash the ranks of the strikers. During the struggle, more than twenty workers were arrested and many jailed. Sixteen of the strikers and leaders came up for trial on appeal in the Corporation Court, on January 18. The widespread and militant resistance to evictions and the terror of the landlords and their courts have roused both white and Negro throughout the city.

Hunger Marchers Lead
The return of the Hunger Marchers, the huge demonstrations preceding the march to Washington, and support of the Hunger March demands on Dec. 8 the organic linking up of the Tenants' Strike against evictions with the fight for immediate relief, has brought about a new and higher wave of struggle. The rent strike is now spreading to new and more important proletarian sections.

At all meetings where the Hunger Marchers appear, the demands for immediate cash relief and the demands of the strikers are enthusiastically endorsed. The rent strike is expected soon to spread in such places as Portsmouth, Lambert's Point and Norfolk proper, all key centers of marine and war industry.

Broaden Organization
At its meeting the Tenant Strike Committee of Berkeley, Campostella and South Norfolk voted to constitute itself as a Tenants' Council of the city. This immediate task would be to link the rent strike with the fight for relief.

Section block committees have already been formed in many neighborhoods with each member of the strike committee acting as a section captain under whom committee members perform various functions such as drawing in non-rent strikers into the fight, investigating conditions of relief, stopping evictions and taking families down to the relief agencies.

This struggle has already forced the city authorities and relief agencies to open up for the first time in Norfolk, relief kitchens, also food and clothing commissaries.

Disorganization
However, the authorities are trying by favoring the white workers over the Negroes to split their ranks. Without substantial food, clothing and shelter, death and disease are rampant and taking the lives, especially of Negro workers and their children. In one day alone, it was reported that twenty funerals took place of these victims of hunger and poverty.

The unemployed councils are now making plans for a huge relief march to demand immediate cash relief of \$4 weekly for each unemployed worker and \$1 for each dependent. In preparation for this a mass united front conference will soon be held.

The Norfolk and Richmond unemployed councils are also planning to organize a State Hunger March. Significant class battles are looming in the state of Virginia.

Demand Cash Pay
DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 21.—Faced with the prospect of a cold and hungry winter about 300 who work for the Relief for their groceries only attended a meeting of the Relief Committee here and demanded that they be paid partly in cash.

The workers were accompanied by local A.L. and Socialist leaders who cringed before the authorities and defeated the purpose of the delegation by building up confidence in the "sincerity of the capitalist politicians who shed crocodile tears over the plight of the unemployed, but did nothing for their relief. The politicians are all democrats. A taste of what Roosevelt will do.

Four thousand workers are forced to work for groceries here.

Delegate Found With Frozen Feet
COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 21.—James C. Cotton, Negro unemployed worker and delegate on the National Hunger March, is in this city, under a doctor's care for a frozen foot between October and November, payrolls fell 9.4 per cent and average weekly earnings went down 1.5 per cent.

MOVIE DAREDEVILS ORGANIZE

HOLLYWOOD, Cal.—"Stunt men" in the motion picture industry are planning a union for those who risk their lives to make thrilling scenes.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

HUNGER MARCHERS AND BONUS MARCHERS WRITE ABOUT THEIR EXPERIENCES

\$1.50 A WEEK IN KENT, OHIO

Delegate of March Writes on Conditions

KENT, O.—Since I returned from that prison in Washington which Mr. Hoover had so carefully planned for the starving workers and after suffering for a drink of water and having to sleep in those unsanitary surroundings after housing had been secured, after all the terrorism of those thugs and plug-uglies that were hired by the Hoover hunger government, I am ready to carry on the struggle of the workers with more determination than ever.

Several hundred families are on relief throughout this county and five delegates were elected to march to Washington. They have returned now and will tell the workers and farmers of this section their experiences while on the march and in Washington.

At a dress factory in Kent, employing mostly women and girls, is working three to four days per week, paying starvation wages, a speed-up system is in force, the highest paid worker or skilled worker receives six to eight dollars per week, while the unskilled worker receives on an average of 65c per day for 9 hours work.

Loebell, Inc., furniture factory, located in Kent, Ohio, employing about 30 workers part time, operated by a piece work system also a few day laborers, these day laborers receive 12 1/2c per hour.

On place work a cutter for Muslin, Gambic, or Burlap receives 33c for a job which last year paid 50c.

One worker received \$2.60 per day for two weeks piece work.

Conditions are growing steadily worse and the workers are awakening to the need of organizing to demand their rights.

In Ravenna the county seat, a family receives only \$1.50 per week regardless of the number in the family.

They are also discriminated against and can only get certain items on their grocery list.

Farmers are pouring milk to their hog pens but the starving children must live on canned milk.

So, as you see, the march to Washington doesn't mean that we will relax in our efforts to secure better conditions in the factories and more and better relief for the starving workers and farmers of this county.

—M. R. C.

Another Town Learned from the Marchers of Workers' Power
LANCASTER, Pa.—One of our local delegates returned from the capital seriously ill, with a high fever running, and was forced to go to the hospital as a result of the treatment dealt the Hunger Marchers by the brutal Washington police. Notwithstanding the hardships endured he came back a confirmed Red, having seen with his own eyes how the right of petition is denied the workers in this glorious "democracy."

When Column Seven passed thru Lancaster they held a demonstration on the courthouse steps, although the authorities had refused to grant a permit. Hundreds of workers waited for hours to see the marchers, and a dense crowd surged about the courthouse when the caravan at last came through.

Speakers addressed the gathering and a good sum was collected for the march. Local workers provided sandwiches and coffee, besides arranging for a hot meal which was served at the Water Street Mission.

Newsreels of the Hunger Marchers are being shown here, with accompanying flippant comment by the boss-capitalist announcer. The marchers are seen (barely seen) parading the streets of the capital, surrounded by hundreds of police

Chats with Our Worcorrs

The number of worker correspondents of the Daily Worker is constantly increasing. The workers have realized that literary talent is not the condition for becoming a correspondent. Rather it is a worker's connection with the struggles of the working class.

Every class conscious working man or woman in a shop, in a mass organization, or in a working class neighborhood is involved in the struggles of that particular section of the working class, and is therefore equipped to be a worker correspondent.

By reporting to the Daily Worker his experiences in connection with these struggles, the literary talent is not the condition for becoming a correspondent. Rather it is a worker's connection with the struggles of the working class, and is therefore equipped to be a worker correspondent.

Contrasts in D. C. Written by a Bonus Marcher to "Daily"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—I arrived here with the Hunger Marchers. Thanks to a timely traffic signal and a convenient alley our driver succeeded in eluding the police escort. I am still in Washington, this time with the hungry veterans.

As a far westerner, I find many strange things here. I find the vets in Washington, the men who fought to make the world "safe for democracy," housed in a miserable billet over on I St. N. W.

I find the men who are fighting to make the country safe for plutocracy housed in a large magnificent granite building on F St. N. W. On one of the grand staircases is a sign "Tariff Commission."

A casual observer would think that the I St. N. W. building was a subterranean building, judging by the police squad that is being furnished it.

Three of us went with letters to present to "our" representatives in Congress. Messengers are more plentiful than in the past. We got as far as the door of the house and were met by five burly cops. They informed us the letters would have to be sent by mail if the post-office would accept them.

I hope they were mistaken about that. How would the postmaster know that they didn't contain sales talks of Sam Insull or some other banker.

We held a mass meeting on O St. N. W. The hall was filled and many veterans had to stand. They didn't seem to mind this because standing was probably less painful than sitting after jogging across the country in box cars for several days. At the meeting we were told that the only thing that will hasten granting of our demands and that is the who's hearted co-operation of every group directly concerned. These talks are interesting and heartening.

As an afterthought I suggest a sequel to that song, "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier." It should be, "I don't want my boy to be an ex-soldier always kept on the run."

armed to the teeth. One wonders why all this show of armament? Is it to lead the public to believe that these unarmed delegates are a blood-thirsty crew, not to be trusted to the streets unless under a powerful police escort?

The same newswreel, by the way, shows Nelson Rockefeller speaking for the share-the-work campaign. He tells how the demand for immediate unconditional release for Downer, pointing out the almost exact similarity between this and the Scottsboro case.

—E. A. L.

TOOK CROP, ENSLAVED CROPPER
(By a Farmer Correspondent)
STEELE, Ala.—I am a farmer. Made a share-crop this year. I planted 20 acres in cotton. I made on barely enough to eat without any clothes, and on Aug. 31 my wife she died.

So my landlord said he would not give me one dime more on the crop. So I gave him the crop. It was all I could do.

He says now the crop won't pay the bill. He wants me to pay him by the month and let it go on my account.

THEFT BACKED BY TERROR
(By a Farmer Correspondent)
GEORGIANA, Ala.—On the plantation of Dr. Rafe Mover, one of the Negro croppers had a cow, which the doctors, when asked by this Negro when he was going to settle with him, promptly took his cow together with all the crop.

The cropper asked the doctor to see his books. This never happened before. "A nigger double my

Capitalism—"Protector of Homes"



Here are two homes under capitalism (left) Palatial home owned by Jack "Legs" Diamond criminal chief until his former pals bumped him off; (right) Jobless worker in Oakland, California, forced to live in a wind-swept sewer pipe.

SCOTTSBORO AIDS THE DOWNER CASE

Precedent Gets New Trial for Negro

MACON, Ga., Dec. 21.—The direct decision says, "considered in the light of a new trial to John Downer, Negro worker framed on rape charges in Georgia, this week, and the decision wrung out of the U. S. Supreme Court by the workers of the world and the International Labor Defense, is clearly brought out in the text of the decision in the Downer case, now published.

"In view of all the facts," the decision says, "considered in the light of the decision of the circuit court of appeals in this case, Downer vs. Dunaway, 53 F. 2nd, 586, and one of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Moore vs. Dempsey, 261 U.S. 86, and the cases of Orie Powell et al. vs. State of Alabama, Haywood Patterson vs. State of Alabama, and Charles Weems et al. vs. State of Alabama, consolidated and decided as one case by the court on Nov. 7, 1922 (not yet published), there can be no doubt that the petition for a writ of habeas corpus was denied due process of law in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution."

In May, 1931, six Negro workers were arrested, charged with the rape of a white woman, in Elberton, Ga. Mobs gathered around the jail, but were dispersed by the National Guard officials had promised an immediate trial and a lynch verdict. Downer, one of those arrested, was indicted on May 25. On May 28, he was called to trial, in a courtroom surrounded and lined with national guardsmen. The court appointed a lawyer who did not even take the trouble to talk with Downer. No effect defense was made by this lawyer, nor any attempt to obtain a new trial. Downer was tried, convicted and sentenced to death in a few hours.

A. T. Walden, a Negro attorney of Atlanta, was the first lawyer to take up Downer's case. He presented a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to the federal district court on the ground that Downer was deprived of the right of counsel, two days before the date set for the execution, June 12, 1931.

This decision, forced from the Federal Judge Bascom S. Deaver by the Scottsboro decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, is the first on record when a state sentence has been set aside by a U. S. District Court. The decision set December 23 as the date for signing a discharge of the sentence against Downer.

But Solicitor General A. S. Skilton, of the Elberton Superior Court, has announced that he has prepared a warrant for the re-arrest of Downer, and will set an early date for a second trial, in which the instructions of the U. S. Supreme Court on how to legally lynch Negroes without interference from higher courts will be followed out.

Workers and workers' organizations, Negro and white, throughout the country, are urged by the I. L. D. to immediately wire Skilton, at Elberton, Ga., demanding immediate unconditional release for Downer, pointing out the almost exact similarity between this and the Scottsboro case.

—E. A. L.

"THE LANDLORD TOOK EVERYTHING WE MADE THIS YEAR!"—SAYS SHARE CROPPER

word!" and kicked this Negro in the stomach. However, his brother living nearby ran to beat off the attack of this lily white lyncher.

This devout Christian gentleman, enraged because he was unable to beat up the Negro, took his cow and is now trying to take away a piece of land which this cropper has been paying for for four years, also without an accounting.

ONLY A WAGE SLAVE
(By a Farmer Correspondent)
HORSBY, Ala.—I cannot describe myself as a farmer, but as a wage-slave. I have ten acres, but I am paid balance \$85, but about seven and one-half acres are in sod, trees and brush. It goes too slow to break ground with a hoes hoe, and it is hard work, too, living on a scant ration of rice bread, and sometimes

This past week I got a pair of pants that I needed, but got no bread—as the pants took every penny. It is tough, with about four to six days work a month at 20 cents an hour.

ROB NEGRO, WHITE CROPPERS
(By a Farmer Correspondent)
CAMP HILL, Ala.—The Negro share-croppers all through this region endure the most terrific conditions in addition to being forced to leave the land if the landowner wants to take all the crop without dividing it up with them, or is forced to remain on the land and do a new

stretches of land after being deprived of his share of the crop and must do these tasks in order to obtain food for himself and family. This food he receives from the landowner, who is a slave to the cropper little by little and at cost.

The conditions of the white tenants are also terrible. They are the victims of debt slavery like the Negro croppers and tenants. The landowners always see to it that the tenants and croppers are in debt to them, and their debts to the landowners are in the form of back rents, ravens, high interest on a little money borrowed during the farming season, and so on.

The croppers are at no time able to pay these debts. They are then thrown out of the houses when they are unable to pay the rent right away. Their stocks are taken from them and farm tools are taken by the landowners. Then the croppers can't pay for feed, seed and medicine bills and are faced with back notes (stock or crop notes) and other debts which make it possible for the landowner to take the crops or the stock.

Both the white and the Negro tenants and share-croppers are denied the right to vote. Only the landowners vote and when one wants to be elected for some position they want the white and Negro croppers to endorse them but not to cast their votes. They say: "Vote for Mr. So-and-so and then he will help the poor farmers."

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MARINE WORKERS UNION HOLDS ENLARGED SESSION

Calls Second National Convention to Meet in New York, July 15; To Recruit 2,000

Analyses Typical Successful Action by Ship Committee; Sends Committeemen to Ship Out

By W. C. MC CUSTION.

NEW YORK.—The National Committee of the Marine Workers Industrial Union met Saturday and Sunday, December 17 and 18, at the M. W. I. U. headquarters, 140 Broad Street. The meeting was attended by thirty regular members of the National Committee, representing seven Port Los Angeles of the Gulf, Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

In addition to the members of the National Committee the meeting was attended by invited ships' delegates and representatives from the Waterfront Unemployed Councils. Over one hundred seamen and longshoremen from the Port of New York attended the meeting as spectators.

Ship Delegates Report
The outstanding report of the Committee meeting was made by Chairman Clark, chairman of the S.S. Point Gorda ship committee. Clark told of the activity of the ships' committee covering a period of seven weeks in which its consistent activity forced concessions from the company ranging from improved sanitary conditions and better food to forcing the ship to abandon the two watch (12 hour) system and return to the three watch (8 hour) system. The militant action of this ships' committee which began in the Port of Seattle and ended in a strike in New Orleans, was discussed at length by the National Committee, bringing forth clearly the lessons and shortcomings of the action. In the Ports of New Orleans, LA., and Oakland, Cal., the struggle aboard ship was supported by unemployed picket lines ashore and in New Orleans the longshoremen stopped work for a short time in support of the strike.

Years' Work Reviewed
In the report of other ship delegates, and secretaries and organizers from the various locals, the fact was brought forward that for the first time in seven years the workers in the marine industry are struggling against the increasing attacks of the shipowners and that the Marine Workers Industrial Union is the only organization actively participating in and leading these struggles. It was brought out, however, that although the union has definitely established itself as the leader of the struggles, nevertheless it had failed to consolidate its influence organizationally with the result that the majority of the marine workers are still unorganized and that many seamen and longshoremen are still under the influence of and being misled by reformist and reactionary organizations in the industry.

National Convention Called
It was decided to call a National Convention for July 15 to 18, 1933, and to set a quota for a recruiting drive a minimum of 2,000 members by the time of opening of the convention. To further accelerate the recruiting drive it was decided to place the union on an open charter basis for a period of six months. The convention will be held in New York City and will be the Second National Convention of the Union, the first having been held in April, 1929, when the union was formally re-declared upon the New York Port quota being 800 members by the time of the convention.

Support Pledged to Railway Workers
A resolution pledging full support to railroad workers in their struggle against the wage cutting program of the railway bosses was unanimously passed. Other resolutions demanding the immediate release of Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys were adopted and telegrams of greeting were sent to two members of the National Committee who are in prison for their activities. They are Lawrence Emory, former secretary of the San Pedro local who has been in San Quentin for three years for leading the Imperial Valley strike as an organizer of the "Trade Union Unity League," and James Kennedy who is in the Baltimore city jail as a result of his activities in the strike on the S.S. Walter D. Munson, last summer.

Stress Unity of Employed, Unemployed
The unity of employed and unemployed marine workers and joint program of action was decided upon. This program calls for the building of a strong waterfront Unemployed Councils and dock and ship committees, joint action based on the slogans and demands: "Full crews and full longshore gangs." "Against the workday system," and for immediate relief for all unemployed seamen. "No a marine worker to be without food or shelter."

Longshore Work Improved
In the report of the longshore situation, it was pointed out that although the M.W.I.U. is as yet basically a union of seamen, that at the same time noticeable progress is being made in longshore work, particularly in Philadelphia and that the longshoremen who long since have lost faith in the "International Long-

shoremen's Association" (A. F. of L.) have of late made a marked turn towards the militant leadership of the M.W.I.U. National Committee members to

Work to Strengthen the Work Aboard Ship and to develop functioning ship committees, it was decided that some of the most active and capable members of the National Committee should ship out and build the union aboard ship.

Fifteen members of the National Committee were selected for this work.

I.L.W. Attempts to Disrupt Meeting
A committee from the I.T.W. headed by the renegade, Johanson, appeared during the second session in an attempt to disrupt the meeting. Failing in their attempt, they retreated to their "unemployed union" and held a conference attended by 12 delegates where after much apologetic philosophy, they adopted a resolution condemning unemployment insurance.

Adjourns by Singing International
R. B. Hudson, national secretary of the M.W.I.U., made the opening report and closing summary of the meeting. The report on the war danger was made by George Mick, press reporter by Jones, editor of the Marine Workers' Voice; and unemployment report by McCustion. In addition to the Point Gorda report by Clark, there were reports from other ships and local comrades Stachel and Ford reported for the T.U.U.L. and summarized the meeting as "visible evidence of growth and progress." The meeting adjourned with the singing of the International.

Workers' Enemies Exposed
By action of the respective District organizations of the Communist Party, all workers and all working class organizations are publicly warned against the following individuals:

O. J. Jorgensen of New York City, sales clerk of Danish nationality, has also worked on ships as a stevedore, and is known among the marine workers, as also in the W.I.R. and

I.L.D., where he has been active since he came to the USA in the fall of 1931.

He has been expelled from the Communist Party and from the I.L.D. on receipt of information from Denmark (and admitted by himself) that in December, 1929, he was expelled from the C. P. of Denmark and publicly exposed as a stool pigeon, a sole Party documents and with later, openly associated himself with police agents.

His pretention of innocence is contradicted by the fact that he concealed his record from the Party when making out his membership application, as also by disruptive acts and conduct when he learned that the Party had received his record and was taking steps to eliminate him from all work of any responsibility.

Description: Age, 31 years; Height, about 150 pounds; Build, blond; Eyes, blue; Complexion, fair. Photo published above.

Sham Debts Dispute Between Hoover and Roosevelt Continues
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The sham dispute between President Hoover and President-elect Roosevelt over the exact method of starting re-examination of the European war debts continued today. Hoover having proposed that a joint republican-democratic commission be appointed for this purpose, Roosevelt, of course disagreed. Latest reports today are that the president will go ahead with the appointment of his commission despite Roosevelt's so-called objections.

Roosevelt has, however, made it sufficiently clear that he is just as much in favor as Hoover is of maintaining the crushing burden of war debts which is borne by the most part by the working masses of Europe. The Communist Parties throughout the world are demanding the complete cancellation of the debts.

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Fight for Right to Live in Black Belt

IN the heat of the conflict that rages in the heart of the Alabama Black Belt there must be welded that unity of Negro and white that strikes dread and fear into the hearts of the ruling class. With armed posses representing the interests of landlords and mortgage-holders, deputized by their own hiring sheriffs, roaming the country-side in search of Negroes who resisted Monday's murderous attack, the hunted Negro share-croppers are being defended in many instances by white share-croppers and tenant farmers. That this development was anticipated by the landlords when they prepared Monday's massacre is evidenced by the fact that sheriff's forces from a number of other counties were enlisted to carry it out.

ALREADY, in the Camp Hill struggle of a year ago last July and in the events following the outbreak of that conflict, there was to be seen a growing unity of Negro and white share-croppers in the common struggle for economic demands and for the right to organize and to exercise free speech and free assembly. The heroic resistance of the Negro share-croppers at Camp Hill, one of the many small towns throughout the cotton belt of the South, became a beacon light for the hundreds of thousands of Negro and white semi-slaves of the land. With the growth of the economic crisis, interwoven with the agrarian crisis, and the attempt of the bosses to force the tolling masses to bear the entire burden of "these hard times" have rapidly taken place that seemed unbelievable to those who only knew the South of yesterday. The class conflict, under militant leadership has already to some extent weakened the carefully-fostered racial hatreds among the "poor whites" against the Negro slaves of the land, who suffer under a common despotism.

The terror reign that began when the sheriff's forces attacked a meeting of share-croppers at Camp Hill last year failed to stop the movement. In defiance of the terror, meetings were held regularly, the Share Croppers Union increased its membership, won a number of partial victories, and to a certain extent prepared the way to unite Negro and white for a common struggle against the big landlords. This development was the signal for the most atrocious campaign of lies and provocation against the Communist Party, the International Labor Defense and every working class organization active in the South. The police, the courts, the sheriffs, the lynch gangs, all the forces of tyranny were mobilized in the drive to crush the organizations of workers and farmers. Every effort was made to prevent free speech, to break up any attempts at mass meetings, to prevent the use of any channels of a working class nature could get in through regular channels from the outside. While every attempt was made to silence the voice of the tolling masses, the agents of the bosses carried on campaigns of lies and intimidation. The monstrous frame-up against the Scottsboro boys and the death sentences immediately imposed were clearly a part of the lynch campaign of the ruling class; a campaign carried on as part of the drive against the living standards of the Negro and white workers in the industries and on the land. Contrary to their expectations the Scottsboro frame-up was met with such mass protests and such outbreaks of indignation throughout the whole country that the Southern ruling class became aware of the growing determination of the Negro and white workers and farmers to challenge their rule, and was forced to try to stem the great mass movement in behalf of the Scottsboro boys by calling to their aid corrupt leading elements of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It was the particular dirty job of the treacherous misleaders of that organization to try to hold back the growing mass movement so that the lynch gang could, without serious danger, carry out its murderous plans. In pursuit of that aim a servile section of the Negro pressers were mobilized, under the auspices of the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance. Walter White, secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., referred to the case as "just another case." William Pickens, organizer for N.A.A.C.P., was called to help the white lynchers and in the course of an infamous speech at Chattanooga, Tenn., in June, 1931, tried to frighten the Negro masses away from defense of the Scottsboro boys by raising a red scare and by trying to paralyze the mass struggle by the statement:

"If the defendants in the Scottsboro trials need justice they should get it from law-abiding Negroes and the influential and just-minded whites."

By "law-abiding Negroes" Pickens meant lynch-law-abiding; he meant those blood and agony that never children, but the contrary help carry out, the lynch policies of the white ruling class by "influential whites" he certainly did not mean the poor workers and share-croppers, but the big landlords and mortgage-holders who live by oppressing and robbing the laboring farmers, black and white.

It was the intervention of these renegade misleaders of the N.A.A.C.P. that paved the way for the attack at Camp Hill a few weeks following Pickens' tour of the South.

Instead of striking terror into the Negro share-croppers that raid and the murder of the share-cropper, Ralph Gray, only spurred them on to more determined organization in the struggle for the right to live, which has continued to this day and will go on in spite of the latest murderous attack that was made Monday night.

The entire working class, and the impoverished farmers must aid in this struggle by mighty protests against this latest outbreak of terror now going on. An avalanche of protests, resolutions and telegrams must sweep into the offices of the governor of Alabama, the sheriff of Tallapoosa county, the White House at Washington and President-elect Roosevelt, head of the Democratic Party of lynch-rule in the South.

White and Negro workers and farmers! Unite for mass struggle to stop the organized murder campaign against the share-croppers! This is the fight of all the oppressed masses against U. S. Imperialism.

White workers and farmers! Do not let the bosses incite you against the Negro masses! Defend your own interests by defending them! Unite against the common enemy, the bosses, the landlords and their lynch government!

Mrs. Roosevelt Traduces American Girls

THE capitalist press is trying hard to play up the whole Roosevelt family as individuals of superior wisdom. No utterance of any member of that family is too empty, banal or downright ignorant for repetition in the columns of the press. A few days ago Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt dealt with the problems of girls today. In the course of her remarks, as reported in the press, she observed, "The average girl of today faces the problem of leading very young husbands who can drink of such things as whiskey and gin and sticking to the proper quantity."

If Mrs. Roosevelt ever came in contact with girls who belong to the class of useful members of society, her remarks do not indicate it. She was for years one of the bright and shining lights of the Women's Trade Union League—in fact its chief contributor, who, along with the Tammany lady, Miss Nancy Cook, maintained that alleged organization for working girls as an adjunct of Tammany Hall. It has been a long time since there were any working girls in the Women's Trade Union League, so it would be impossible for Mrs. Roosevelt to come in contact with them there at this time.

THE only girls Mrs. Roosevelt really knows are those in her own set; the millionaire families with their parasitic debauched daughters who participate in orgies that not even Hollywood could duplicate. These worthless individuals whose pictures adorn the society columns of the capitalist press are the ones Mrs. Roosevelt knows. But it is an insult to the average girl to ascribe to her the degenerate habits of the dizzy daughters of millionaire families.

Millions of young self-supporting girls work long hours, under the most trying conditions for small wages that barely keep them in miserable rooms, girls' boarding houses, or help supplement the income and even in many cases support the family. There are legions of girls who work in factories, mills, in stores and offices, who drudge in the homes of the rich, other tens of thousands who work on the land.

True, many of the daughters of workers and farmers are debauched to make playthings for the degenerate youth of rich families and driven into prostitution by capitalism. Their number increases today in the period of the end of capitalist stabilization. But the overwhelming majority of them continue to carry on and an increasing number throw themselves into the working class struggle against the hunger and war program of Wall Street that is now being carried out by the Hoover and the Roosevelts. As the class struggle reaches ever higher stages larger numbers of the young girl toilers take their place with the class-conscious fighters, along with the boys and the adult men and women of the working class—against the social scum at the top whose habits Mrs. Roosevelt in her ignorance and insolence attributes to the average

Relation of I.L.D. to Other Mass Organizations

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
(General Secretary I.L.D.)

THE demands upon the resources of the International Labor Defense organization, financially and politically this year will exceed those of all other periods in the history of this class struggle defense organization.

Mass struggles are in various stages of development, from the nation-wide hunger march, bonus march, the march of the impoverished farmers to Washington, D. C. which have already attracted national attention and against which the bosses are carrying out ruthless attacks; to the mass struggles which are in earlier forms of preparation but which must and will be developed by the revolutionary leadership in basic industries where mass unemployment and reduction of wages have reached unprecedented levels. Particularly must these struggles be developed in such industries as the railroads which while continuing the payment of huge dividends on watered stock to parasitic stockholders are at the same time preparing for new and greater attacks upon the living standards of the workers. The conscious efforts of the united Negro and white workers to raise the liberation struggles of the Negro masses to higher levels and to merge these with the general struggles of the working class will increase in intensity.

TREMEUDOUS TASKS

This will place tremendous tasks upon the I. L. D. These must and will be fulfilled. Words will not do it. Heroic deeds are necessary.

The International Labor Defense has the greatest interest in the organized developing struggles. This is naturally correct. Organization leads to these struggles greater vitality, surer and more definite direction. They must and will before long assume the character of a counter offensive and of the class struggle. If the I. L. D. is to perform its task as a defense organization of the working class, its plan of action must be based upon those of the mass organizations. At the same time, the work of the International Labor Defense must be co-ordinated in the closest possible manner with the struggles of these mass organizations. The I. L. D. must also carry out its defense activities in behalf of those who in spontaneous and individual activities fall victims of ruling class justice and police terror. These cannot be neglected. Here the activities must be increased if the I. L. D. is not to fall behind.

THE lagging of the International Labor Defense at the tail end of these mass organizations will cause it to become a brake on the struggles of the working class. To the workers of America, the International Labor Defense must systematically and consistently appear as a weapon of class struggle of irreparable importance. The morale of the struggling masses will be strengthened by the knowledge that behind them stands their organization of mass defense; by the knowledge that this organization of mass defense has developed to so high a political level that it is a defense weapon it becomes a weapon of attack.

CHIEF TASKS

There is only one way that this can be realized. The International Labor Defense must be rooted in the shops, mills and mines. It must be carried deeper into the South, there to give revolutionary mass support in defense of the liberation struggles of the Negro masses. It can and must play a decisive role in making one defense stream out of the growing liberation struggles of the Negro masses and the defense struggles of the workers as a whole.

This task of the I. L. D. can be performed on only one basis, that the working class and the tolling masses are made defense conscious. The I. L. D. must be known to every member of the Hunger Marches. It must be regarded by every enslaved Negro share-cropper as his organization. This can only be done when the leadership of our mass organizations themselves begin to appreciate the role of the International Labor Defense as a whole.

THE I. L. D. cannot be relegated to a position of minor importance at meetings where questions of major militant struggles are discussed. The attitude towards the I. L. D. of those who arranged the tremendous mass demonstration at the Coliseum to halt the Hunger Marches was impermissible. Such an attitude cannot be tolerated by the revolutionary movement. Early in the arrangements preparations the I. L. D. requested to be conspicuously placed on the program stressing its tremendous importance in the struggles of the Hunger Marches, and to briefly present resolutions for the defense of the Scottsboro boys and the Meeropol prisoners. Yet its representative was at first flatly refused, then given three minutes at the end of the meeting with constant interruptions from the chairman in which to greet the Hunger Marchers and acquaint them with the plans of the I. L. D. in their behalf.

This inexcusable lack of co-ordination between our mass organization is one of the factors which acts as a tremendous hindrance to the development. It is this form of bureaucracy against the relentless struggle must be waged.

The International Labor Defense must be built and will be built into a mass organization of defense struggle. In this development, the leadership of our mass organizations must give revolutionary support.

MODERN 'FEUDALISM'



The Prophets of "Prosperity" Are on the Job Again

'Triple Bottom Theory' Latest Contribution of L.P. Ayres, Who Says He's an Economist

By H. M. WICKS

AT the close of the year the prophets of prosperity are on the job. While their song is not so strident and certain as in other years, nevertheless they are told that, if we only take care and do nothing to rock the boat we will all land in a safe harbor. One of the most noted of these is Mr. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company. He claimed great eminence during the days of relative capitalist stabilization; he was one of the prophets of the "inexorable power of American capitalism," one of the theorists of "permanent prosperity," a writer of eulogies to "organized capitalism," a worshiper at the shrine of the "great technical development" of American imperialism. He was one of the "authorities" to which the Lovestones referred while developing their theories that America was an exception to all the rest of the capitalist world.

When, in August, 1929, American imperialism was plunging toward its greatest economic crisis, Mr. Ayres continued singing his familiar song. He wrote on the eve of the crash: "This is truly a rare era in which formerly well-established standards of value no longer retain their old significance." Then ensued another paean of praise to the unbreakable prosperity of the United States of America. That was August 15, 1929—two months before the economic thunderbolt staggered Wall Street.

BUILDING FOUNDATIONS FOR RECOVERY

Events have somewhat subdued Mr. Ayres. Wave after wave of calamity has rolled over his theories, but still they stand, somewhat battered to be sure, but quite recognizable. In his latest prediction he tells us that 1933 will be a year of "depression," but he paints the clouds with sunshine by informing us also that it will be a year in which "halting and irregular progress will be achieved in building the foundations for recovery," according to the New York Times report of Sunday, Dec. 18.

Although purposely vague and indefinite it is part of the deliberate deception practiced upon the masses who, in increasing numbers are fighting against the hunger and war program of United States imperialism. Instead of admitting that the trend is definitely downward, according to every measure by which economic trends are gauged, Ayres would have us believe that the worst is passed and that gradual improvement will set in.

BEFORE we deal with some of the present tricks of Mr. Ayres it is well to recall some of his past predictions during the course of the crisis which he, like all the other economic hacks of capitalism, calls "the depression." Even the events of October, 1929, did

not dampen the optimism of the colonel from Cleveland. Just three years ago—he said: "Business conditions in the United States will be poor during the first few months of 1930, but strong during the close of the year." Following up that prophecy he said on February 15, 1930: "We appear to have reached the bottom of the business valley, but we do not know how wide the valley may be." "Optimistic prophecy" is here diluted with a drop of caution.

Four months later, on June 15, 1930, Mr. Ayres observed: "The upturn should not be far away." Then on September 15 of the same year the Cleveland economic wizard began to see things that ordinary mortals could not see. His hallucinations produced this statement: "Business appears to be turning the corner, and industrial activity seems to be increasing." One month later, still under the same spell, he said: "It is encouraging to note that new activity is no longer slowing down."

BOTTOMLESS THEORY OF TRIPLE BOTTOMS

After a year of disappointments and "unfulfilled prophecies," Mr. Ayres was on the job bright and early in the year 1931, and on January 15 said: "The weight of probability is distinctly in favor of durable improvement beginning in 1931." A month later he declared: "The present indications are that we are at or near the bottom of this depression." Just one year before Mr. Ayres had said we had reached the bottom and were in a long valley. The precipitous line of descent of the crisis was such that the colonel had to develop a most original economic theory, a theory that would explain how many bottoms the "depression" really has and so, after long pondering Ayres and Babson, the Cleveland Trust Company economist released this unique pronouncement on June 15, 1931: "Business sentiment has made a triple bottom to this depression. Three times ought to be enough."

This triple-bottom theory could only sprout out of the bottomless economic ignorance of Mr. Ayres. The fact that such a person can attain eminence testifies to the propaganda power of the capitalist press in popularizing such frauds as Ayres and Babson, and is a measure of the prostitution of pseudo-science to imperialism.

HOWEVER, we do not repeat the absurd prophecies of such people as Ayres merely for the pleasure involved in exposing them. It is an easy task and only demands patience enough to read through the bulletins of the banks and other institutions with which such people are connected. Our purpose is to prove to workers that such people are not economists, but paid liars of capitalism who try

to disguise their poison propaganda under scientific terminology. We refer to the prophecies of the past only in order that workers may come to hold in contempt the prophecies of capitalist recovery. We publish such facts so that the readers of the Daily Worker may use them as weapons against those who try to disintegrate and defeat the mass struggle against hunger by sowing illusions that prosperity is around the corner.

HOW TO TURN THE TIDE

The mechanics of overcoming the "depression," according to the current "Business Bulletin" of the Cleveland Trust Company, prepared by Mr. Ayres is to "attempt to facilitate and expedite the adjustment necessary for a resumption of normal business at lower prices." This, says the Cleveland banker, could be done in two ways: (1) international exchange of raw materials designed to work down excess stocks, and by barter "as we have already exchanged American wheat for Brazilian coffee" and (2) by the federal government saving concerns from bankruptcy by permitting "orderly reorganization of the capital structures of corporations unable to meet their obligations when due."

MR. AYRES is silent on how such enormous stocks can be disposed of in capitalist markets whose buying power is steadily falling because of the terrible poverty due to unemployment and wage cuts and the constantly decreased buying power of the masses of the capitalist and colonial and semi-colonial countries.

The December bulletin does, however, state certain facts about the enormous surplus of "nine staple commodities that constitute a large part of the bulk and value of international trade, and largely control international commodity price levels." These commodities are: coffee, cotton, rubber, silk, sugar, tea, tin and wheat. Continuing Ayres says:

"The warehouse stocks of these staples in the world are now twice as great as they were just before the depression began, and their average prices are one-third of what they were then. Conditions with respect to our own stocks of raw materials are similar."

The end of all other crises came about largely as a result of the gradual absorption of the surplus stocks. In this crisis the stocks on hand, instead of diminishing, have increased tremendously. Under capitalism they cannot be absorbed.

Warehouses are full to bursting, while the masses are starving. These supplies could be reduced immediately by opening up these warehouses and feeding the starving men, women and children of this country. But capitalism will never take that road. It will never give up even the smallest part of its wealth unless it is forced to do so by the mass action of the workers, farmers, ex-soldiers and other oppressed elements of the population. In the fight against hunger, the increasing struggle to compel capitalism to dispose some of its loot, the class conflict will assume ever sharper forms, be raised to ever higher stages until the time comes that the majority of the working class is determined to no longer continue in the old way and delivers the final crushing blow to capitalist supremacy. The moment the workers and farmers smash the state power of capitalism and set up their own government there will be issued decrees ordering the opening of these warehouses and the feeding of the hungry people. It is through that kind of action only, that this crisis can be solved in a way that will benefit the masses who are today facing starvation.

Gov. Pinchot's 'Friendship' for the Starving Miners

Unites With U.M.W.A. Officials in Maneuver to Stem Revolt of Coal Diggers

By F. BORICH
(Secretary National Miners' Union)

CLIFFORD PINCHOT, "liberal" Governor of Pennsylvania, is making another demagogic attempt to appear in the role of "friend" of the exploited, hungry miners, and an "arch enemy" of the greedy coal operators. The United Mine officials, Murray, Fagan and company, lost no time in endorsing and associating themselves with Pinchot in "defending the interests of the same miners whom they have betrayed so many times. The capitalist press throughout the state of Pennsylvania are making strenuous efforts to utilize the Pinchot-U. M. W. A. officials' demagoguery in an attempt to pacify the revolting miners by creating the impression that Pinchot and his Legislature will "solve" their problem of starvation by calling the coal operators to account.

According to press stories, Pinchot investigated wages and conditions of the miners in Pennsylvania. He found them to be "abominable and growing worse." After citing some examples of actual slavery in the mines, Pinchot says: "Many coal companies are deliberately making matters worse by cutting wages and practicing abuses which grind the miner to a level of poverty and despair never before known to the industry." His statement concludes with the warning: "It is my intention, if these abuses continue, to make public the names of companies which are maltreating the men, and to ask the Legislature for a thorough investigation."

MISERABLE CONDITIONS

The conditions of the miners in Pennsylvania, employed by the coal operators, are much more "abominable" than Mr. Pinchot is willing to admit. The wages have been cut below starvation level. The coke ovens are overcrowded with the unemployed. Tent colonies and jungles are growing in every mining town. The under-takers are busy burying men, women and children who are dying of hunger and cold. There is one section of the miners whose conditions are more deplorable than those employed by the coal operators, but whom Mr. Pinchot and the U. M. W. A. officials "forget" to mention. These are the tens of thousands of miners employed by the Pinchot government on the so-called public works. All of them are employed at forced labor. Their labor power is being paid for by the few pounds of the government flour and a few other crumbs of the government dole through the company stores, owned by the same coal operators whom Mr. Pinchot "attacks" at exorbitantly high prices. This government is paying miners' wages to the company stores, giving the coal operators thousands of dollars of profits and depriving the miners of many necessities of life.

In addition to this the local governments of Pennsylvania, working under the leadership of Pinchot, are taking house deeds, farm deeds, lot deeds, automobile titles and other property papers of the miners in return for starvation relief, making the unemployed miners actual debtors and slaves to the state.

Mr. Pinchot is more than any other individual responsible for the starvation of the employed miners and the immense suffering of those whom he has led to the slaughter. We wish to remind the miners of Pinchot's role in 1931.

IN 1931 the Western Pennsylvania miners, under the leadership of the National Miners' Union, struck under the leadership of the coal operators on their standard of living. Even at that time the main slogan of the strike was: "Strike against starvation." There was every indication that the miners, with their militant leadership and mass activity, would force the coal operators into submission.

Pinchot's "friendship" for the starving miners was to investigate their conditions and thus prevent, if possible, the coming mass strike.

2. To lay the basis for his reelection for governor. This is the policy of the coal operators. The U. M. W. A. is particularly anxious that the capitalist press be supporting Pinchot and the coal operators to the utmost in this campaign.

This demagogic campaign contains many dangerous elements, if it is not combated, also a short explanation to the miners. One of the most important tasks of the National Miners' Union is to expose this demagoguery at its beginning and to mobilize the masses of starving miners into a powerful united movement for immediate struggle against starvation.

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I hope this letter does not impose upon your time too much, but I would really like to know what you think may be done about this book. I have no personal interest in this book or its author, as I know him only casually, but I believe it fills a real need in this country for propaganda purposes by a good piece, also a short best advantage in this way.

Comradely yours,

LEONA JOHNSON.

The Daily Worker will soon publish a favorable review of this excellent piece of work.

—Editor's Note.

Letters from Our Readers

Praise Book on the USSR, "One-Sixth of the World Surface"

Hammond, Ind.

Editor, The Daily Worker:

Dear Comrade:—I am writing to you with reference to a book called "One-Sixth of the World Surface" by a fellow from Hammond, Russell Wright, who wrote some time ago and asked me if I could help him get this book reviewed in some of the labor press. I wrote back and told him if he would send me a copy I would then be able to say better whether the Daily Worker and other revolutionary papers would be likely to be interested. However, I never heard from him and never received a copy of the book, so I rather gave up any ideas about it. Then I heard that Mr. Wright had been in New York and made some kind of arrangements, but he did not say what kind. But yesterday my brother-in-law brought me a copy of this book to read—which is one of the first copies out—and is published by the author himself. To show you what a favorable impression the book made with me—I did not lay it down until I had finished reading it.

Since reading it, I am convinced it fills a real need. It is not a long book—only 145 pages. It is very easily read—even children could understand it. And it differs entirely from anything I have ever read regarding the Soviet Union. It tells in plain American language, in a most typically American way, about the actual every-day living conditions of the workers under this new system. It

would carry weight with the average American because it is by a non-Communist, therefore "unprejudiced." The fact that it is by such a young man would also be in its favor. I was particularly struck by the fact that no effort was made to attempt any brilliant literary masterpiece—but that the book seems to be just a relating of actual facts seen and experienced.

I believe this book could be used to excellent advantage for propaganda purposes. Comrade Dave Mates, our Section Organizer, said he believed so, too.

It costs \$1.25 now. Too high. Maybe it could be serialized in the Daily Worker, or at least reviewed by some prominent author or critic. I think the book would be improved by a good preface, also a short history of the author and his background, to show that he is just a young average American, and that he financed his own trip, and for purely personal reasons, to the USSR. The book has been promoted by "Moscow" would be spiced immediately.

I hope this letter does not impose upon your time too much, but I would really like to know what you think may be done about this book. I have no personal interest in this book or its author, as I know him only casually, but I believe it fills a real need in this country for propaganda purposes by a good piece, also a short best advantage in this way.

Comradely yours,

LEONA JOHNSON.

The Daily Worker will soon publish a favorable review of this excellent piece of work.

—Editor's Note.

Special Articles in Lenin Memorial and "Daily" Anniversary Edition

A tentative list of articles in the Special Daily Worker Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition to be published on January 14, indicates that it will be one of the most interesting and significant issues ever published.

The articles will include: "Leninism and War" by Earl Browder; "Eight Years of the Daily Worker in American Labor Struggles" by Bill Dunne; "Lenin and the Daily Worker" by Robert Minor; "Leninism and Our Fight for the Majority of the Working Class" by Jack Stachel; "The Socialist Press in the Service of Capitalism" by H. M. Wicks; "The Study of Leninism in America" by Sam Don; "Leninism and the Growth of Socialism in the Soviet Union" by Moissaye J. Ugin.

There will also be biographical sketches of Lenin, and the edition will be illustrated with photographs and cartoons.

Working-class organizations and individual workers are already sending their greetings for this anniversary issue. If your organization has not already done so, see that it is done at once. All greetings must be in the office of the Daily Worker by January 6.